

TELLS ABOUT JAPAN

Gen. Luke Wright Discusses
Orient with President.

EXECUTIVE IS INTERESTED

London Times Correspondent Gets
Interview and Believes that Pres-
ident Roosevelt Will Take Active
Part in Putting through a New-
foundland Fisheries Treaty.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 17.—For the first time in several weeks the President had a number of visitors to-day. Among them were Gen. Luke E. Wright, the returning ambassador from Japan, who stopped here on his way home; Judge Walter C. Noyes, of Connecticut, who is looking for a circuit judgeship; Peyton Gordon, of New Mexico, an assistant to the Attorney General's office, who has been prosecuting land thieves in New Mexico; John A. Slesinger, editor of Leslie's Weekly, and Robert P. Porter, a correspondent for the London Times.

Gen. Wright said he had urged the President that Japan was never greatly excited over the mob attacks on Japanese in San Francisco. He said that the exclusion of Japanese from the schools was felt keenly, but the settlement of that question was satisfactory.

Americans Invade Japan.

"There has been an American invasion of Japan this summer, instead of a Japanese invasion of America," said Gen. Wright. "I never saw so many American visitors there as this year. They went all over the islands and were treated with the utmost courtesy and respect."

Gen. Wright said that in Eastern naval circles it was felt that the sending of the fleet to the Pacific was a good thing, because it was believed that the American navy couldn't have too intimate knowledge of the Pacific.

President Roosevelt took keen interest in all he heard about Japanese affairs, and asked about other visitors there, with the idea, it is believed, of calling them in to question them.

London Reporter Gets Interview.

Mr. Porter got a long interview with the President for his paper. The President told him that after his Western speaking tour he would probably go hunting, and would not reach Washington until October 25. He was told that the Newfoundland fisheries question would probably be submitted to arbitration, and would have no trouble in passing the Senate. Mr. Porter got the idea that the President would take an active interest in the treaty, and would see that it is pushed through.

The correspondent was assured that there is no desire on the part of this country to magnify Great Britain's difficulties in the Vancouver affair. The problem was held to be similar to that confronting this country on the Pacific Coast.

Finds Roosevelt Sentiment.

After his talk with the President, Mr. Porter said he was of the opinion that the Republican convention might take the bit in its teeth and re-nominate President Roosevelt. He said he had talked with several Western Senators on the way over from England, and they told him they personally desired to see the President named again.

Mr. Porter said he had learned that there is a growing desire on the part of those responsible for the Republican platform to make a bold stand for either a reduction of the tariff, or an intelligent revision, although nothing will be certain about the tariff, in his estimation, until next spring.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.
Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1907.—5 p. m.

There have been showers from the Dakotas and Nebraska eastward through the Lake region into the Middle Atlantic States, the Mountain region of the Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and in Eastern Florida. There were also local showers in the Gulf States; elsewhere the weather was generally clear.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Lake region, and risen in the Northwest. They continue high in the Central valleys, the Middle Atlantic, and the interior of the South Atlantic States, the Central West, and the Southwest.

There will be showers Wednesday in the Lake region and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, probably extending by night into New England; also in Eastern Florida, and portions of the West Gulf States. Showers are probable Thursday in the Upper Lake and Western Lower Lake regions, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Mississippi valleys, the South Atlantic, and Gulf States. In the West the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be cooler Wednesday in the Northwest and warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region. It will be cooler Thursday or Friday night in the Central valleys, except the Lower Mississippi.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the Middle Atlantic coast light and variable; on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh northeast to east, possibly brisk on the South Florida coast; on the East Gulf coast light to fresh easterly; on the West Gulf coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the Lower Lakes fresh east to southeast, and on the Upper Lakes fresh east to south.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

Midnight, 71; 2 a. m., 70; 4 a. m., 69; 6 a. m., 68; 8 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 82; 12 noon, 82; 2 p. m., 85; 4 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 79; 10 p. m., 69. Minimum, 58, minimum, 58. Relative humidity—5 a. m., 82; 2 p. m., 55; 8 p. m., 68. Hours of sunshine, 8.4. Per cent of possible sunshine, 68.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 75; minimum, 58.

Registered Standard thermometer: 9 a. m., 85; 12 noon, 89; 2 p. m., 94; 4 p. m., 92; 6 p. m., 85.

Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 1:28 a. m. and 5 p. m.; low tide, 11:58 a. m. and 11:58 p. m.
To-morrow—High tide, 5:05 a. m. and 8 p. m.; low tide, 12:20 a. m.

Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Both rivers are muddy.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Relat.
Astoria, Ore.	85	60	80	0.02
Atlanta, Ga.	80	68	72	...
Baltimore, Md.	78	64	70	...
Boston, Mass.	84	68	72	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	72	64	64	...
Chicago, Ill.	82	68	68	0.32
Cincinnati, Ohio	88	70	72	...
Chester, Pa.	89	46	72	...
Davenport, Iowa	80	72	78	0.48
Durham, N. C.	86	54	78	...
Des Moines, Iowa	88	70	82	...
Galveston, Texas	85	74	80	...
Havana, Cuba	80	68	68	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	85	68	82	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	72	78	0.01
Kansas City, Mo.	89	72	84	...
Little Rock, Ark.	88	72	84	...
Marquette, Mich.	86	68	80	...
Memphis, Tenn.	88	72	84	...
New Orleans, La.	88	74	78	...
New York, N. Y.	82	70	78	...
Omaha, Neb.	92	70	88	...
Pittsburg, Pa.	80	70	72	0.04
San Francisco, Cal.	80	54	74	...
St. Louis, Mo.	88	72	80	...
St. Paul, Minn.	76	58	70	...
Springfield, Ill.	80	70	80	...
Vicksburg, Miss.	89	70	70	...

October 8, 1907. Remember the date.

RESIGNS AS FAIR DIRECTOR.



James M. Barr
Gives up management of the Jamestown Exposition.

MISSISSIPPIANS FAVOR TRUST

Resent Filing of Suit Against Gulf
Compress Company.

Declare the Proceedings Will Result
to the Injury of Farmers and
Business Men.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—The merchants, business men, and farmers in Mississippi have arisen in protest against the trust suit filed by the district attorney of Warren County against the Gulf Compress Company, and the order of the court based upon that suit. The district attorney filed a suit against the company on the ground that it had violated the anti-trust laws of the State by consolidating a large number of cotton compresses into one company, thus doing away with competition and practically fixing a price for the greater part of Mississippi.

The Circuit Court issued an order of injunction against the trust company, forbidding it to do business, and this closed the various presses owned and operated by the Gulf company.

Apparently it was not seen that this closure would hit the farmer even harder than it did the trust. The cotton which began pouring into Jackson, Greenville, Meridian, and Vicksburg could not be pressed, and could not be marketed, and the farmers and merchants have seen themselves unable to sell with the price of cotton going down, so that every day that their cotton remained unpressed and unsold its value went down in addition to the cost of storage.

The cotton exchanges of the various Mississippi towns are pushing forward to take action to call for a modification of the court's order and injunction that will allow the cotton presses to do business again, pointing out that the farmers are suffering untold injury from the injunction. The Jackson and Greenville Cotton Exchanges have already acted on the matter, and the other exchanges and boards of trade and other commercial bodies will probably do the same.

KATZENBACH IS NOMINATED.

New Jersey Democrats Name Trenton Man for Governor.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 17.—Ex-Mayor Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., of Trenton, was made the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey on the first formal ballot taken at the State convention held here this afternoon. His nomination, which had become a foregone conclusion before the convention was actually called together, followed a night and day of political sparring which at some stages of the fight had Mr. Katzenbach's followers on edge.

As the inside history of these contests developed, however, it became apparent that Mr. Katzenbach's candidacy for the nomination had never been seriously threatened.

Six names were presented to the convention for consideration, but the swinging of the big Essex delegation into line for Katzenbach earlier in the day prevented any of the other five from obtaining more than a scattering recognition.

One of the striking features of the convention was that the platform adopted ignored absolutely the liquor question, which had been brought prominently to the front as a State issue by the passage last winter of the Bishop law, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It had generally been conceded that the Democratic party would stand for an open Sunday, or at least for a less rigid enforcement of the Sabbath law than that permitted by the Bishop act.

In deference, however, to the personal wishes of Mr. Katzenbach, who is himself a Sunday-school superintendent, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, the subject was ignored by the party, leaving it to the candidate to make the most capital possible out of the omission without giving offense to either the brewery or religious interests of the State.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, Sept. 17.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen.
Arrived out: Kronland, to Antwerp.

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VIRGINIA DARE.

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PLAN MASONIC HOME

Big Fund Left to Found In-
stitution for Orphans.

THOMAS R. PATTON IS DONOR

Will of Prominent Pennsylvania
Mason Provides for Education of
Orphan Sons of Master Masons
Within Jurisdiction of the Grand
Lodge of That State.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—A fund estimated at \$2,000,000 is placed at the disposal of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the establishment of a home for orphans of Master Masons by the will of Thomas R. Patton, late grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, which was probated to-day.

In the petition accompanying the will, which was filed by Attorney Peter Boyd, the executor, the value of the estate is given at \$200,000 and upwards, but it is assumed to be really worth from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

A number of minor bequests are made to relatives of Mr. Patton, who died on September 12 at his residence, 1306 Pine street. These bequests will make but slight inroad in the bulk of the estate which goes to found the institution projected by the testator. Among the bequests is one of \$5,000 to the Masonic Home, on North Broad street.

Completes Charity Fund.

A sufficient sum is left to the Grand Lodge charity fund to round it out to \$100,000.

The institution planned in the testament will be one of the most important Masonic charities in the country and will rival the home founded by the late William L. Elkins. Absolute authority as to the establishment, control, and maintenance of the Patton institution is to be vested in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The home apparently is to be an institution of relative educational worth to Girard College. Only male orphans are to be received, and the Grand Lodge is to dictate and supervise their education and instruction.

Masons generally are delighted with the philanthropy of Mr. Patton, who had been prominent in the fraternity for many years. His funeral took place yesterday. The will was filed at noon to-day by Mr. Boyd, and was probated after Attorney Boyd had qualified as sole executor.

COMPOSITE BODY SENT HOME

Woman's Dissected Remains Patched
with Parts of Man.

Relatives Faint When Coffin Is
Opened and Will Sue Poor-
house Officials.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—Relatives of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, of Normalville, are preparing to bring suits against the directors of the Fayette County poor home and the officers of the State Anatomical Society of Philadelphia for heavy damages.

Hints of a mystery surrounding the hasty burial of Mrs. Johnston have been flying about for two weeks. It was learned to-day that at the funeral of the woman, who was the widow of a prosperous farmer of Fayette County, but who through the infirmities of age was compelled to make her home at the county house, there was a scene when the coffin was opened at the request of relatives who wanted a last look at the body.

When the coffin lid was removed relatives were shocked to find but half of the face belonged to Mrs. Johnston; the other half was unmistakably that of a man.

Further investigation showed that other portions of the body had been under the dissection's knife. Substitutions for the missing parts had been made. Relatives of the woman, several of whom fainted from the shock, hastily closed the coffin and consigned it to a grave in the United Brethren Cemetery, near Normalville. Then they set about an investigation.

It develops that after Mrs. Johnston's death, the poorhouse authorities, ignorant of the whereabouts of relatives, sent the remains to Philadelphia, consigned to the State Anatomical Society. Mrs. Johnston owned a farm, from the rental of which the expense of her keeping was defrayed. After her death relatives took steps at once to recover the body if possible, being aided in this by Poorhouse Director James J. Barnett.

EXPLOSION'S VICTIMS 43.

Accident of Japanese War Ship Kills
27 and Injures 16.

Tokyo, Sept. 17.—Forty of the crew were killed and injured on board the Japanese battle ship Kashima by the explosion of a twelve-inch shell within the hull, after a target practice near Kure, at 4 p. m. on September 3. The Kashima, under command of Capt. Kozumi, reached Kure at 6 p. m., where the wounded were placed in the hospital.

The fatalities included a lieutenant, two cadets, and one staff officer, the rank and name of whom is not given. The exact details regarding the effects of the explosion are lacking, but it was terrific and the ship was badly damaged.

The casualties reported as the result of the explosion are as follows:
Killed, five officers (names not given), and twenty-two men.
Severely wounded, two officers and six men.
Slightly wounded, two officers and six men.

The cause of the explosion is under investigation. It occurred inside of the shield of the starboard after ten-inch gun. It was not the shell which exploded, but powder which evidently caught fire, from the gas emitted from the breech when opened for the purpose of reloading the gun.

The hull of the Kashima is not damaged. The explosion followed an attempt to remove an unexploded shell from the gun. A majority of the by-standers were fearfully mutilated.

McFARLAND REPORTED OUT.

Said to Have Resigned as Superin-
tendent of Manufactures.

There is a rumor abroad to the effect that H. C. McFarland, superintendent of manufactures in the Government Printing Office, has placed his resignation in the hands of Public Printer Stillings.

It is said that Mr. McFarland's resignation was not entirely voluntary, but that the public printer requested it because of some differences of opinion the men are alleged to hold concerning the effectiveness of the auditing system at present in vogue at the big printery.

Mr. McFarland is on his vacation, and the rumor could not be verified at the Government Printing Office, as the officials refused to either deny or confirm the report.

HEAR OIL OFFICIALS
IN DISSOLUTION SUIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

company's books, dating from the formation of the holding concern, would show that fractional shares of the subsidiary companies' stock existing at the time of the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company by the Ohio legislature were exchanged for trust certificates of Standard common stock. The witness said he did not know.

Kellogg then showed him an item on a copy of one of the Standard's balance sheets. The item noted the existence of a fractional amount of stock. The denominator of the fraction was \$72,300. Mr. Kellogg asked why this denominator of exchange existed.

"Was it not," he asked, "the number 72,300 represented the number of shares of Standard Oil issued on the founding of the New Jersey holding company in exchange for the trust certificates representing the stocks of companies that had been subsidiary to the Standard Oil Company of Ohio?" Fay answered that he had no knowledge of this point.

Cause of Big Increase.

Kellogg drew from the witness the fact that the increase in the assets of the Standard Oil Company between the years 1895 and 1906 were due entirely to the increased stock values of the subsidiary companies in which the Standard holds a controlling interest, and not to the payments by stockholders into the company.

Then the prosecutor took up the relations between the subsidiary companies and the parent holding corporation.

Fay admitted that the Standard received every year a balance sheet from the American Petroleum Company, of Rotterdam, in which the Standard owns an interest, giving a complete report on dividends, liabilities, gross, and net profits of the concern.

Fay said that this case was typical. All companies in which the Standard

owns an interest of any appreciable size send these yearly or semi-yearly reports, said the witness. There were nineteen such concerns. Fay testified further that in 1890 the Standard's gross assets were \$200,791,625, and its total profit \$34,420,314. The gross assets jumped to \$371,664,131 in 1906, and the dividends of the period between 1899 and 1906 amounted to \$368,339,430.

Tells Important Details.

When Charles M. Pratt was called at the morning session he testified that he had held a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Texas as an investment for the Standard Company. This stock he acquired in 1900. In 1902 the stock realized an income of \$137,400, and two years later it jumped to \$1,853,700. This account passed in the Standard ledgers as the C. M. Pratt investment.

Pratt's memory was as faulty as that of Assistant Comptroller Fay when it came to recalling what had become of the trustees' books on the trust liquidation matter. He said he had no knowledge of such accounts, but that he supposed the controller of the company would know where they were.

E. C. Benedict's testimony was in reference to his incorporation with Anthony N. Brady of the Manhattan Oil Company, which was subsequently sold to the Standard Oil Company.

He said that he was perfectly well aware that the Manhattan Oil Company's refineries were selling out to the Standard when they passed into the hands of the Solar Refining Company.

Companies Trust Controls.

During the course of the examination to-day Prosecutor Kellogg placed in evidence a list of nineteen subsidiary companies in which, according to the admission of the Standard Oil people, that company has a controlling interest. These companies are: The Anglo-American Oil Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Forest Oil Company, Indiana Pipe Line Company, National Transit Company, New York Transit Company, Northern Pipe Line Company, Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, Ohio Oil Company, Solar Refining Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, South Penn. Oil Company, Union Tank Line Company, and the Standard Companies of Indiana, Kentucky, New York, and Ohio.

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AND K STS.

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Sale Starts Saturday Morning, September 21.

See Star and Times of Friday, September 20, and
Post and Herald of Saturday, September 21, for details.

STANDARD BOND IS \$6,000,000.

Trust Hopes to Get Around Big Fine
on a Technicality.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day fixed the appeal bonds of the Standard Oil Company in the \$25,240,000 fine case at \$6,000,000.

Two bonds were demanded, one for \$4,000,000, to guarantee that there will be no changes to disturb the value of the Whiting (Ind.) plant, and the other of \$2,000,000, which must be in cash to secure payment of that amount against the fine, if upheld. Judge Grosscup intimated that this amount would cover the value of the refinery at Whiting.

John S. Miller, attorney for the oil company, asked if the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey might not be security for the Indiana company, and Judge Grosscup ruled that this would be satisfactory if the New Jersey corporation had authority to go on bond.

Judge Landis has set next Tuesday as the date when he will take up for final disposition the claim that the Alton Railroad should be immune from all prosecution on charges of giving rebates to the Standard Oil Company.

However, the \$25,240,000 fine imposed on the Standard Oil Company by Judge K. M. Landis in the Federal Court will be wiped out of existence on a technicality if the plan that became known to-day is carried out. One line of action revolves around the decision of Judge Landis in the Alton immunity case, which is set for hearing on September 24.

In the event that the Alton gets the immunity which it has been alleged, was promised to the railroad through agreement with former Attorney General Moody, the Standard Oil attorneys will demand that Judge Landis' fine be set aside.

The ground for this plea will be that the Standard Oil lawyers should have been apprised of this immunity agreement, in order that they might question the Alton's witnesses properly. The lawyers assert that the procedure in the case was illegal and that it furnished sufficient ground for setting aside the fine.

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